

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Election, Tuesday, November 4, 1884.

FOR PRESIDENT, **JAMES C. BLAINE**, OF MAINE.FOR VICE PRESIDENT, **JOHN A. LOGAN**, OF ILLINOIS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—C. J. L. MYERS.
First District—J. W. O'NEILL.
Second District—D. E. VAN HUNT.
Third District—L. L. KIDDER.
Fourth District—J. W. HARRIS.
Fifth District—R. W. ANSON.
Sixth District—G. R. HARRIS.
Seventh District—W. M. POGG.
Eighth District—E. J. ANDERSON.
Ninth District—L. L. BROWN.

COME AND SEE US.

HEADQUARTERS, REPUBLICAN DISTRICT COMMITTEE, 101 MILWAUKEE ST., JAMES C. BLAINE, June 15, 1884.
The Republican State Central Committee has opened convention and commodious headquarters on Wisconsin street, near the postoffice, in Milwaukee. All republicans, and especially those of our own state, are cordially invited to call when in the city. All republican papers published in the state, and many of the leading journals of the country, will be kept on the corner and in the city.

The flower barrel will probably take the prize.

The independents have solemnly promised to "pull together." And they will all fall together.

Sober thinking men never balk, and a careful man never kicks a political hat when there is a brick under it.

Tilden talks about his bowing to the will of God in declining. It was the republican majority that scared him off.

Downward the course of the democratic party takes its way, and on November 4th next, it will slide in the last ditch.

The voters have not captured Connecticut to any alarming extent. Every republican paper in the state, and at least two papers chased as independents are for Blaine and Logan.

If John Kelly and Steve Dorsey would migrate to the Sandwich Islands and carry their influence with them, it would bring to the people of this country one blessing for which they could have hearty thanks next November.

When a democratic candidate for the presidency thinks soberly of the matter, he is startled when the inscription opens to his vision—"Sacred to the memory of George B. McClellan, Horatio Seymour, Samuel J. Tilden, and Winfield S. Hancock."

General Butler is quite a crowd. When he accepted the greenback nomination for the presidency, he made no promises as to what he would do if he was elected. Butler did not want to make the nation grin, and shrewdly evaded any reference to his chances in the election.

The Cleveland Plaindealer, democratic, won't be comforted because Tilden has thrown the presidency behind him, and in its hours of anguish it sings:
"Butter was Tilden's hat and boots,
His skeleton or a ghost,
Than any other living man
Of all our people here."

Better nominate his ghost. It will make no difference in the result.

The attention of the democratic papers is called to the fact that Judge Day, of Ithaca, New York, a life-long democrat, has come out Blaine. The democrats have had the kindness to mention about certain independent-democratic papers "bolding" Blaine, and the Gazette desires to be reproached by mentioning the case of Judge Day.

A scene in the national democratic convention, Chairman Baccus the undertaker:

"Now, gentlemen, here we have it; the presidency of the United States; a little won but still in good a winning order; start her off; what am I ordered? \$200,000 by Mr. Flower. Thank you, sir. \$200,000! \$200,000! \$200,000! \$200,000 by Mr. Payne. \$200,000 by Mr. Flower! Do I hear the four? Four shall I make it? Going at four?"

Let's see; Mr. Tilden's highest bid in 1876 was \$150,000. It was \$100,000 for an electoral vote in Oregon, and \$140,000 for Louisiana and South Carolina. Flower will probably make it four.

WISCONSIN IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Not a republican paper in Wisconsin has bolted the nominations of Blaine and Logan; and not a republican of prominence, or in fact any one who is a "straightout," has declared that he will not support the republican ticket. Among the masses the predominant sentiment in this state was for Blaine. Very many well-known republicans who have long been prominent in the party desired the nomination of President Arthur, but had no personal objections to Mr. Blaine, and now he has been nominated in response to a largely prevailing sentiment throughout the country, they cheerfully join in giving him hearty support.

If any one is indulging in the hope that there will be any division in the party in Wisconsin this fall they will be disappointed. By no means of the party do the democrats make out that Wisconsin will reduce its republican majority. The party is as alive and strong as ever to day, and for no candidate for the presidency has it been more united than on Blaine. The young men of the party are enthusiastically for Blaine, and the staunch old wheel-horses who have borne the heat and burden of many campaigns, will give Blaine and Logan their warmest support. The republican party of Wisconsin is more united on Blaine than it was in 1880 on Garfield, when the republican majority was 21,000.

"Bozents" at Prentiss & Evenson's.

CURTIS THEN AND CURTIS NOW.

It is very unfortunate for George William Curtis and his "independent" followers that they are not consistent. They don't think Blaine should have been nominated because he was mixed up in the Arkansas railway bond scandal, and yet for the charges were investigated, Mr. Curtis and the Harper's Weekly said Mr. Blaine came out of the investigation unscathed. They don't think Mr. Blaine should have been nominated because he is not a civil service reformer, and yet Mr. Curtis and the Harper's Weekly, September 23, 1882, complimented Mr. Blaine and his civil service argument and applauded him for the speeches he made in Maine on the necessity of civil service reform.

Mr. Curtis and his independents pretend that they don't think Mr. Blaine should have been nominated for the reason that his foreign policy is altogether "too dashing," and would probably involve the country in serious trouble and possibly war. But when Mr. Blaine retired from President Arthur's cabinet, Mr. Curtis and the Harper's Weekly expressed the greatest confidence in Mr. Blaine's foreign policy, and when his Panama letter was published Mr. Curtis and the Harper's Weekly said:

The letter is a temperate and dignified document, stating our position with blended spirit and courtesy and decision. It is especially adapted to meet any such proposition as a joint European protest, had it been advanced. But whether the letter was a masterpiece of rhetoric or a design to seriously entrench, the letter has sufficed to arrest it, and it is another illustration of the skill and ability with which Mr. Blaine has managed the department committed to him. His language is polished and the American instinct, an essential quality in our foreign secretary, yet restrained in his official expression by an equally American tact and good sense.

This handsome compliment to Mr. Blaine and his skillful foreign policy will be found in Harper's Weekly for November 25, 1881. It puts Mr. Curtis and the Harper's Weekly in a bad light, and this, and the editorial in the Harper's in 1876 and 1882 regarding Mr. Blaine, and already quoted in the Gazette, prove that there is neither consistency nor honor in the positions Mr. Curtis and the independents have taken against Mr. Blaine's nomination. They are demagogic, dishonest, and unworthy, and by their own mouths are convicted of these things.

THE DEATH OF BISHOP SIMPSON.

The Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., LL. D., one of the oldest bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, died in Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning after a protracted illness. He was born in Ohio in 1811, and was graduated from the Allegheny college. He began to preach at the age of 21, in the Pittsburg conference, and soon took high rank as a pulpit orator. For a time he was professor of natural science in Allegheny college, and afterward became president of the Indiana Asbury university. He was elected bishop at Boston in 1872, and held the position at the time of his death.

Bishop Simpson was one of the finest linguistic scholars in this country, being a thorough master of the modern and ancient languages. He resided in the front rank of modern orators, and his eloquence was known and admired wherever the English language was spoken. He had an impassioned delivery, rare oratorical powers, a commanding presence, and an earnestness that led a won, dorsal affect over an audience. As a tribute to his eminent worth, he was selected by congress in 1855 to deliver the oration at the Lurial of Lincoln; and after carefully and thoughtfully considering the question as to who was the most fitting divine to open the great centennial exposition with prayer, the board of managers unanimously paid that honor to Bishop Simpson. During the dark days of the rebellion he was the great heart of Lincoln, and then as any other minister in this country, and was a mighty spiritual power behind the governmental throne. His sermons and lectures delivered in London and throughout Europe were masterpieces of scholarly eloquence and received the highest praise in the capitals of that country. His lectures before Yale college and Cornell university, have never been matched by those of any other orator. His life and works will make an important chapter in the history of the church to which he belonged, and his glowing patriotism, rare scholarship, and bearing eloquence, will brighten the pages of American history.

CONDENSED NEWS.

11 Caliban & Co., wholesale liquor-dealers of Louisville, have suspended payment on \$100,000 of paper.

Mrs. Lizzie Simpson, of Fairbault, Minnesota, lost her reason by excessive application at school, and wandered about the suburbs all night until found by a searching party.

Commissioner Evans states that the refusal of congress to appropriate \$150,000 for the salaries of scorers and gaugers until July 1, will make it necessary to close the distilleries.

In the hospital court at Milwaukee, Paul Martin was sentenced to three months in the house of correction for knocking down the escort of Mrs. Emeline Curtis and holding himself to a kiss.

The directors of the Rock Island road report for the past year a net profit of \$1,553,000, and a net income of \$5,237,513. The capital stock is \$14,554,800, and the bonded debt \$17,300,000.

In his testimony before the Springer committee Attorney Ellis emphatically denied the statement that he had been approached by a Secretary Blaine or any one else in behalf of the star-rovers, or any one of them.

J. H. McKim, clerk of the supreme court of the United States, was stripped of \$1,000 by the cashier of Middlebury's bank at Washington. Employees in which he had left the securities in his safe were outwitted, and the contents abstracted.

John Bowen, a member of the city council of Atkinson, Kan., for many years a liquor-dealer, has been acquitted in a justice court of the charge of retailing intoxicants, although the facts of his business are said to have been known to every citizen. Over 500 witnesses were summoned in order to obtain a jury, and the trial lasted twelve days.

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NEW YORK POLITICS.

Harmony Secured for Democrats of the Empire State.

How the Question of New York City Representation was Settled.

The Delegation to Chicago to Vote as a Unit and Fifty-Two Votes Claimed for Cleveland—Democratic Councils Elsewhere.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 19.—The true between Tammany and the county Democracy of New York reduced the convention to a tame affair. There was nothing like a struggle in the earlier proceedings. The contest of consequence was when the Tammany and the county Democracy of the Second district of Monroe came up. Mr. Parrell's action in the convention forced the issue squarely. "The compromise effected by the state committee giving both contending delegations seats in the convention with half a vote each was rejected by Mr. Parrell, speaking for himself and colleagues. "We decline to take any part in the proceedings of this convention until the question of our regularity is passed upon by the delegates, and not to make of them a contested seats and by the convention," said he. This was a quiet, dignified statement, yet it was a kind of small bombshell, and left the state committee without the satisfaction of having their scheme tried in the preliminary proceedings. The action of Governor Cleveland was not pronounced, and consequently there was no election of a demonstration in his favor. Indirectly, indeed, the temporary chairman alluded to the wise and economic administration he had rendered the state, and the allusion was applauded, but nothing comparable to the enthusiasm manifested over the names of Samuel J. Tilden, John Kelly, John C. Jacobs and others. As a result of the compromise for Flower was made, but it proved a failure. Some maladroitness in the gallery, at the most inopportune time, cried out, "Three cheers for Flower!" which was responded to in a feeble effort.

To most of those who had closely observed the situation here from the start it was evident that there was more wind than substance in the Flower canvass. If there were any such a majority of the delegates pledged to his support they could in their earlier protest, and though Mr. Flower was undoubtedly a devoted following, the large vote which was supposed to be sure for him has rapidly fallen. The strongest contribution to the result was the sudden proclamation of the Tammany malcontents by being conceded more than their demands. The afternoon proceedings, though lively, were as harmonious as a Sunday-school. It was really affecting to see the bland way in which Messrs. Grady, Cockran, Paulkner and others on the Tammany side conferred with, and took their cues from John C. Jacobs, Hubert O. Thompson, ex-Mayor Cooper, Col. Waller, and Col. Murphy, of the county Democracy and living hall side. There was never fusion more perfect or mutual satisfaction more manifestly complete. If the New York delegates are not entirely reconciled they must have learned the art of dissimulation to perfection.

THE CONVENTION.

The most important transaction of the morning was the agreement of Tammany, county Democracy and Irving hall upon the basis of representation for those factions. The compromise gave Tammany 31 votes, county Democracy 31, and Irving hall 10. This arrangement was made previous to the day session of the convention.

When the body was called to order by Chairman Manning, the hall was packed to suffocation. William E. Smith was made temporary chairman, and business was commenced by calling the roll of delegates. This under the announcement of the report of the New York delegates one of the first things recorded, and it was received with great satisfaction and applause, the name of John Kelly, who called, bringing out a perfect storm of enthusiasm.

The preliminary business of organization was then transacted and the convention adjourned until 7 p. m. At 7 o'clock the chair called the convention to order and announced that as the committee on contested seats and resolutions had not been able to perfect their work a further recess would be taken until 8:30 p. m., if there was no objection. None being offered the recess was extended.

At 8 p. m. the convention came to order again. The committee on permanent organization reported continuing the temporary officers. The decision was received with applause. The committee on credentials reported that the Second Monroe district delegates headed by William Parrell was entitled to seats. This was received with great applause. It is a concession to Tammany. The report was adopted.

Alfred T. Waterbury, of New York, announced that the report of the committee on resolutions was unanimous, and that in the national convention not one word of division would be heard. He excepted an expression of opinion as to who would be the best candidate for the presidency. He went on to point out the necessity of a candidate whose name would be a guarantee of reform. He glanced at the platform of 1874, 1876 and 1880 and said the resolutions embodied therein were applicable to the situation of to-day; that on the latter platform the governor of this state was elected, an event which brought forth excellent results; and that the chief points of these platforms were retained in the present declaration of principles.

THE RESOLUTIONS.
The resolutions of the New York convention that no issue can be more important than the election of a president whose character and public reputation shall give assurance of an honest, impartial and efficient administration of the laws; that concerning state government the convention adopts the resolutions of the conventions in 1874, 1876 and 1880; that it recognizes the duty of the legislature to respect the popular vote in 1883 for the abolition of contract labor in prisons, and that it heartily commends the administration of Governor Cleveland.

The plank referring to Cleveland was received with great enthusiasm, which was most pronounced in the galleries.

In reading the list of delegates to Chicago the names of Robert O. Thompson, John C. Jacobs, Lester B. Faulkner and Edward Murphy, Jr., were received with applause, and the one which drew forth a tempest of applause was that of John Kelly. His name was received with far greater favor than any other, Cleveland not excepted.

Judges Andrews and Rappallo, of the court of appeals, were recommended to those positions with great enthusiasm. The following are the congressional district delegates to Chicago: First, Benjamin Downing; Second, Felix Campbell; Third, W. C. Kelly; Fourth, Henry J. Cullen; Fifth, Archibald Ellis; Sixth, M. C. Murphy; Seventh, A. S. Bowler; Eighth, John Kelly; Ninth, John Kelly; Tenth, John Kelly; Eleventh, John Kelly; Twelfth, W. C. Kelly; Thirteenth, Andrew J. White; Fourteenth, William Stahelberg; Fifteenth, George Ward; Sixteenth, S. J. Tilden, Jr.; Seventeenth, A. B. Parker; Eighteenth, Edward Murphy, Jr.; Nineteenth, A. Blocker Banks; Twentieth, J. W. Green; Twenty-first, Smith M. Wood; Twenty-second, Daniel Malone; Twenty-third, Stephen J. Stephens; Twenty-fourth, Stephen L. Mayhew; Twenty-fifth, H. H. Mowery; Twenty-sixth, Elliott Dunforth; Twenty-seventh, H. D. Browster; Twenty-eighth, E. K. Aggar; Twenty-ninth, John Plankin; Thirtieth, William Parrell; Thirty-first, James A. Hauler; Thirty-second, Solomon Schow; Thirty-third, John M. Wiley; Thirty-fourth, Charles L. Murr.

NEW YORK'S

GREAT CHEMIST,

R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., LL. D.

Belleuve Hospital Medical College, May 21st, 1884.

DR. V. C. PRICE, President of the Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.:
SIR:—This is to certify that I have analyzed "DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER." I find it is composed of PURE MATERIALS, and compounded on CORRECT SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES. I have also analyzed the "Royal Baking Powder" and instituted a comparison between the two. The ingredients of "DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER" are PURER than those of the Royal. The "Royal Baking Powder" when heated, gives off AMMONIA, to be detected by sense of SMELL, and PLAINLY DISCOVERED IN BISCUITS OR CAKES MADE THEREFROM. This AMMONIA is derived from IMPURITIES in the "Royal Baking Powder."

As the chief aim of a Baking Powder is to produce a HARMLESS GAS, which will give porosity to the bread, biscuits, or cakes made therefrom, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER in this respect also surpasses the Royal.

I have examined biscuits from the two powders, and prefer those made from "DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER," for the following reasons:

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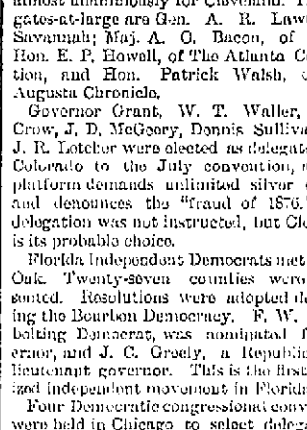
I have the honor to remain yours respectfully,
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Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology in the "New York Bellevue Hospital Medical College," and Prof. Chemistry and Physics in the College of the City of New York.

The "Royal" and "Andrew's Pearl" Contain Ammonia.

Housekeepers' Test.

Place a can of "Royal" or "Andrew's Pearl" top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



Does not Contain Ammonia.

McKEY & BRO.

Silks Reduced From

	\$2.50 to	\$2.00
"	2.00	1.75
"	1.75	1.40
"	1.50	1.25
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During the next 15 days we will sell Silks at the above reductions.

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IN OTHER STATES.

Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., June 19.—The Democratic convention was one of the largest and most enthusiastic in the history of the state. Ex-congressman Atkins was permanent chairman and came out strongly on a tariff for revenue. Judge D. L. Snodgrass was temporary chairman. Hon. John F. House, Hon. Albert F. McNeil, Hon. S. A. Chapman and Col. Thomas L. Williams are the delegates for the state to Chicago. The Hon. R. L. Taylor and Hon. J. D. C. Atkins are the electors for the state-at-large.

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MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

The famous

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In Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

A Full Orchestra.

A Full Chorus.

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The largest and youngest musical family in the world.

FOURTEEN IN ALL

Father, Mother, and their 12 Children.

PRICES.

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AT

Congregational Church.

Monday evening, June 23rd.

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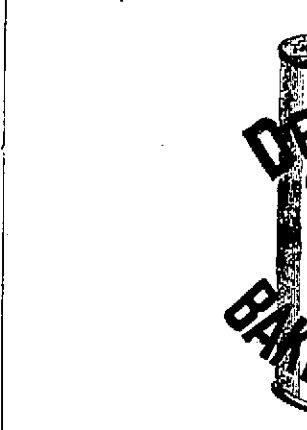
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National Wire & Iron Co.

Detroit, MANUFACTURERS OF, Mich.

Iron Shutters, Iron Stairs, Illuminated Signmetal Type, Wire Cloth, Wire & Iron Fencing,
Wire Counter Balloons, Wire Signs, Coaling Irons, Saws & Coal Screens, Pumps,
Valves, Steam Pumps, Hot Churning Cheese Buses, Counter Supports, etc.

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